LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
JUL 22 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UCAPAWA News

UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING AND ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA-CIO

Vol. IV, No. 14 — July 15, 1944 — 68 — Price 5 Cents

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ISSUE

Something Special

This is a special issue of UCAPAWA News. In it you will find no news of your Local or your International Union.

The articles and cartoons on the inside pages are reprinted from the CIO News Legislative Supplement which was originally published last month. Because the subject matter of this Legislative Supplement is of such tremendous importance to every workingman and woman, we are making it available to the members of UCAPAWA in the pages of our own News.

Pork Chops and Politics

What our Representatives and Senators do on Capitol Hill has a direct effect on our pocketbooks. When they succeeded in crippling the Price Control Act they made it possible for us to pay more for the things we buy. We can't buy that extra pair of shoes or trousers we were planning to get. For all of us it meant ever-continuing skimping on our home budgets to meet the steep costs of food, rent, clothing.

The men whom we elect to Congress have the last word in determining what our Government will do to provide for the interests of our sons and husbands, daughters, friends, shop-mates and neighbors who are in the fighting forces.

The Decision Is At Hand

If we permit enemies of the people to win seats in Congress this year, we can be certain that we will face economic chaos and political disunity in the period after the war.

But if we elect candidates who are dedicated to support Roosevelt's — and the people's—program for orderly reconversion to peacetime production, full employment, adequate social security, and international cooperation, we will lay the foundations for the fulfillment of the Four Freedoms and for a long, enduring peace.

It's Up To Us

While our fighting men and women are giving their lives for our freedom, it is our duty to guarantee that freedom on the home front.

To do this we have to understand the issues we face, know the record of Congress in dealing with these issues — and above all . . .

GO TO THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY AND VOTE.

UCAPAWA News

Published twice a month from September to July inclusive and monthly in August.
at 833 Greenwich Street
New York 14, N. Y.
by the
United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.
1505 Race Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DONALD HENDERSON
General President
CONRAD ESPE
Executive Vice-President
HAROLD J. LANE
General Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents:
LEWIS BENTZLEY
ROBERT CLARK
LUISA MORENO
OTIS NATION
ARMANDO RAMIREZ
DIXIE TILLER
ARMANDO VALDES
OWEN R. WHITFIELD

Editor: Bertie Selden
Subscription:
$1 a year to non-members
"Entered as second class matter June 8, 1944, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

NEXT ISSUE: Material must be in by 9 a.m. July 22.

Vol. IV, No. 14 July 15, 1944

FDR Answers People's Call—Will Run Again

Washington, D. C. — Applause rang through the nation on July 11 when President Roosevelt announced that he would accept "reluctantly, but as a good soldier" nomination for a fourth term. "If the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line," the President said.

The following is the text of FDR's letter to Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democrat National Committee:

YOU have written me that in accordance with the records a majority of the delegates have been directed to vote for my renomination for the office of President, and I feel that I owe you, in candor, a simple statement of my position.

If the convention should carry [illegible] for the Presidency, I shall accept. If the people elect me, I will serve.

Every one of our sons serving in this war has officers from whom he takes his orders. Such officers have superior officers. The President is the Commander-in-Chief and he, too, has his superior officer — the people of the United States.

I would accept and serve, but I would not run, in the usual partisan, political sense. But if the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line.

At the same time, I think I have a right to say to you and to the delegates to the coming convention something which is personal—purely personal.

For myself, I do not want to run. By next spring, I shall have been President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces for twelve years—three times elected by the people of this country under the American constitutional system.

From the personal point of view, I believe that our economic system is on a sounder, more human basis than it was at the time of my first inauguration.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that I have thought only of the good of the American people. My principal objective, as you know, has been the protection of the rights and privileges and fortunes of what has been so well called the average of American citizens.

After many years of public service, therefore, my personal thoughts have turned to the day when I could return to civil life. All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's Chief Executive.

Such would be my choice. But we of this generation chance to live in a day and hour when our nation has been attacked, and when its future existence and the future existence of our chosen method of government are at stake.

To win this war wholeheartedly, unequivocally and as quickly as we can is our task of the first importance. To win this war in such a way that there be no further world wars in the foreseeable future is our second objective. To provide occupations, and to provide a decent standard of living for our men in the armed forces after the war, and for all Americans, are the final objectives.

Therefore, reluctantly, as a good soldier, I repeat that I will accept and serve in this office, If I am so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of us all—the sovereign people of the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

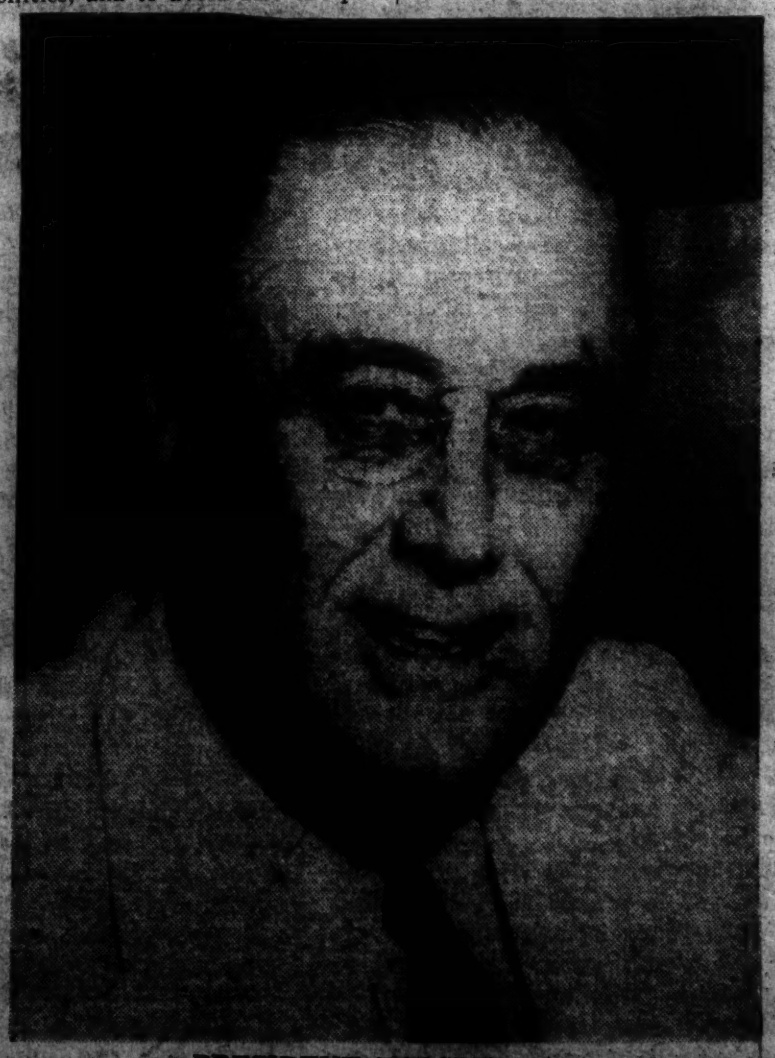
CIO FOR FDR

Philadelphia, Pa. — In the name of our Union's membership, Pres. Donald Henderson sent the following telegram of support to Pres. Roosevelt:

THE PEOPLE'S HOPES FOR AN EARLY DEFEAT OF THE FASCIST ENEMY AND FOR A FUTURE OF FREEDOM FOR THE COMMON MAN ARE BRIGHTER THAN EVER TODAY, AS WE GREET YOUR ANNOUNCEMENT TO RUN FOR A FOURTH TERM OF OFFICE.

IN THE NAME OF OUR 100,000 MEMBERS IN THE FIELDS AND FACTORIES WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR DECISION AND PLEDGE TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO SECURE YOUR RE-ELECTION.

DONALD HENDERSON, President, UCAPAWA-CIO.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Polltax Congressmen who represent only three per cent of the people in their districts think they can keep on burying polltax repeal. Polltax repeal would restore the vote to 10 million Americans, is a vital aid in fighting a war of liberation.

Ban On Job Bias Helps Win The War

Job discrimination on grounds of race, color or creed are foul in peacetime. They're worse still in war, a luxury we can't afford when the nation needs every worker it can get on the war job.

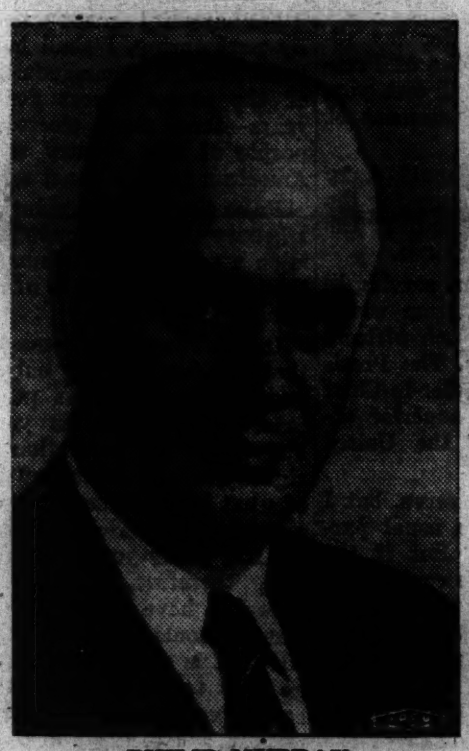
To help end job discrimination, President Roosevelt a while back set up the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) with orders to break job discrimination down as far as war production is concerned.

FEPC immediately became a target for the polltaxers and their reactionary Republican allies in Congress. They saw their chance when an appropriation bill for FEPC and other war agencies came up a few weeks ago.

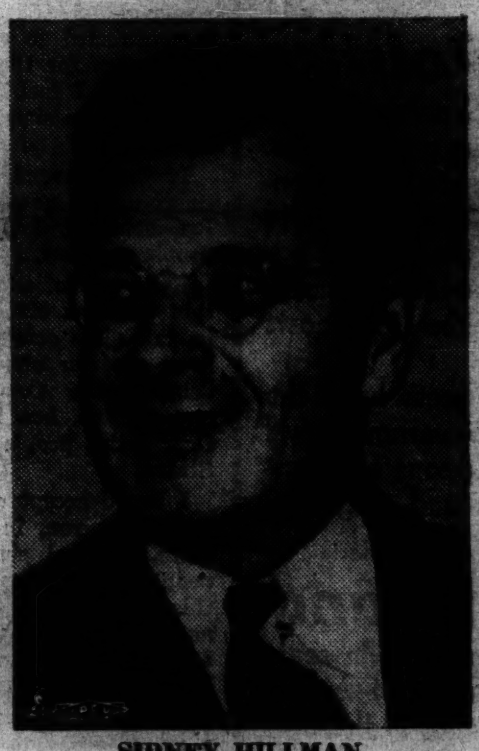
After a stiff battle in the House, a $500,000 appropriation was passed by a thin margin of four votes. Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) was one of the leaders of the agency.

Leading polltaxer against FEPC in the Senate was Sen. Russell (Ga.) who has tried to block any funds, first in committee and then on the floor of the Senate. Failing to block it in the Senate Appropriations Committee, he took a petty revenge on FEPC's chairmen by getting his salary cut $2,000 a year.

CIO President Murray and the whole CIO has fought for FEPC, not only for funds but also for a bill to make the agency permanent. This bill is in the House Labor Committee.



PHILIP MURRAY



SIDNEY HILLMAN

CIO Head and Political Action Chief

All for Veterans—What's Been Done

The "GI Bill of Rights" started out with strong CIO support as a simple measure to help returning veterans of World War II. As originally passed by the Senate, 79 to nothing, it provided:

Increased hospitalization; free tuition for veterans who want more education; vocational training; loans at three per cent to buy homes, farms and other properties; help in finding jobs and unemployment payments up to $25 a week for 52 weeks (including allowances for dependents) if a job can't be found.

As passed by the Senate with CIO support, the bill was a real security aid. When it got to the House, and after it went through Rep. John E. Rankin's (polltaxer, Miss.), wringer, it was a different story.

On Rankin's demand, the House jacked up the interest rate on loans from three to six per cent. It cut the unemployment benefits from 52 weeks to 26, set a top of $20 a week and cut out all allowances for dependents. Thus a veteran with three children got the same amount as a veteran with none.

The GI Bill then went to conference (a meeting between the House and Senate to iron out differences in a bill). The CIO urged the Senators to hold out for the original version. As a result, the conference threw out the boost in interest rates and restored the unemployment compensation to 52 weeks at $20, but still without aid for dependents.

While Rankin had the bill, he tried to slip an anti-union clause into it that would have blessed the open shop. This was a clause saying that no veteran should be denied unemployment insurance if he "would be required to join a union" as a condition of getting a job. This was too much for the House, which threw it out.

CIO Helped Up Dependency Allotments

CIO and CIO Womens Auxiliary action was effective in getting more help to a hard pressed group of Americans last year—the wives and kids of servicemen.

Before the CIO and its Auxiliaries took action, a service wife with one child got only $62 a month from the government to live on, $50 for herself and $12 for the child. The War Dept. recommended an increase of $6 a month for the first child and $1 a month for each additional child.

CIO asked for an increase that would have given a service family of three $120 a month. After some stalling in the House, which started out by listening to the War Dept. and wound up by listening to the CIO and to thousands of people who wrote letters, Congress passed a bill that was a substantial increase.

Under this bill, a service wife gets $50 a month for herself, $30 a month for one child and $20 a month for each additional child. CIO, incidentally, was the only mass organization that interested itself in this angle of servicemen's family welfare.

School-Aid Bill

Because some states are poorer than others, or less alert on education than they should be, Federal help in bringing their schools and their teachers up to par is needed.

There's a bill to do this before Congress now. It would spend $300 million on improving education, one third of it on raising teachers' salaries and the rest on fixing up the schools themselves. The average

The bill is currently bottled up in the House Education Committee (Rep. Barden, N. C., chairman). There's a Discharge Petition No. 12 circulating to get it out of committee. A discharge petition takes 218 signatures—ask your Congressman to sign.

Wagner Act Sabotage Still on Deck

Ever since the Wagner Act was passed, enemies of real collective bargaining have tried to repeal it, to amend it or put it out of business by one device or another.

One of these devices to wreck the Wagner Act is the "Frey rider," first attached a year ago to the appropriation for the Natl. Labor Relations Board that administers the act. Its history, though brief, is interesting—and its end represents a solid CIO accomplishment.

Under the rider, dreamed up by "Colonel" John P. Frey of the AFL metal trades, all contracts between management and unions are sacred and cannot be investigated by the NLRB, even if the contract is a deal between management and a company union stooge.

The primary purpose of the Frey rider was to protect the AFL's habit of chartering company unions and then signing a quick contract with the boss in order to freeze out the CIO.

CIO has consistently fought against all attempts to repeal or amend the Wagner Act. In the present session CIO has fought renewal of the Frey rider and has won a real victory.

As a result of CIO pressure, the Frey rider has been completely changed from its original form. Congress has removed the original protection from out-and-out company union contracts, and has restored the right to file charges against them within three months after they're in force or renewed.

There's still another form of attack on the Wagner Act that comes from within the NLRB itself. This is the proposed ruling by NLRB member Gerard Reilly that would allow employers to question the right of a union to represent the workers even after it has been certified and even if there is no competing union in the plant. This, as CIO President Murray and General Counsel Lee Pressman have both pointed out, would mean chaos in labor management relations and serious cuts in war production.

CIO's vigorous action, taken against the AFL sell-out, stopped the Frey rider. CIO will continue to oppose any attempts to monkey with the Wagner Act.

"Relief, not for the needy but for the greedy" was the way FDR described the 1944 tax bill passed by Congress over his veto. The bill protected the wealthy against paying their share of war costs.

Forced Labor Bills Buried As Threat To War

Two major forced labor bills have offered in Congress. Both have been buried—not only due to labor protests, but also due to the fact that neither one answers the manpower problem.

The two bills are the Austin-Wadsworth bill and the Brewster-Bailey bill. Of the two, the bill offered by Sen. Brewster (R., Me.) and Sen. Bailey (D., N. C.) is the worst.

Under this bill, no worker could leave his job without permission of his local draft board—a straight job freeze. If he did leave, he would be put into a labor battalion regardless of the need or use to which he could be put.

The bill would have frozen large pools of forced labor into non-war jobs at low wages, as scores of thousands of cotton plantation workers are already frozen. It would not have contributed to war production.

The Austin-Wadsworth bill, offered last January, would have done the same job in smoother and politer terms. There was no threat of forced labor battalions, but the same idea of forced labor was there.

As CIO President Murray pointed out, forced labor is no solution of manpower or production problems. These can only be solved by proper planning, use of existing manpower on essential war jobs, and the un-freezing of manpower where it is locked up in non-essential jobs.

In addition, proper use of manpower requires study of the problem of re-conversion, so that thousands of workers will not be suddenly thrown out of war jobs due to the cancellation of war contracts in that plant or industry. Plans must be made through a sensible approach to re-conversion to use those workers where they are needed—and with proper safeguards over their welfare and the welfare of their families.

None of these things were considered in the Brewster-Bailey or the Austin-Wadsworth bills. As a result, both of these bills have been laid aside. What is really needed is an intelligent approach to the problem of full use of manpower and intelligent handling of the reconversion question.

Postwar Action Is Vital Problem Now

As the liberation invasion rolls ahead, problems of what to do with America's gigantic industrial capacity get closer and closer to home.

The end of the war in Europe will bring tremendous cutbacks in war production. The industrial capacity and the workers are there, and must be reconverted from war to peace production—if we are to have full employment and a real guarantee of the Four Freedoms in the peace.

This is not simply a postwar headache. Re-conversion is an immediate question, as the sudden abandonment of war work at the Brewster plant dramatically showed.

The Brewster case, where one day 12,500 workers were on the job and the next were told they were through, was one example. There will be others. The problem has to be handled on a national scale by Congress. And so far Congress has not worked out a plan for handling it.

There is a bill cooking, however, that will take a long step toward a rational solution of reconversion problems. This is the Kilgore bill (S. 1893) now before the Senate, sponsored by Sen. Harley Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and endorsed by the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

The Kilgore bill protects not only industry but war workers and returning veterans as well during the reconversion process, both now and after the victory. Another bill, (S. 1730) sponsored by Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) gives very inadequate protection to workers, lacks any central workable plan for reconversion as a whole.

The Kilgore bill sets up a central government agency with real powers to plan reconversion, production, contract termination, and the like. Full participation of labor with industry, agriculture and the public is provided at every step.

It provides re-training for war workers and veterans, with allowances of $50 to $100 a month for six months. It pays the total cost of moving workers and families to war jobs where they are needed or to prevent unemployment.

Unemployed benefits of $20 a week plus $5 for dependents up to $35 are provided, for as long as the worker is unemployed. Of special importance for veterans is a clause providing for sickness and disability aid.

By contrast, the other bill (S. 1730) makes very meager or no provisions on these points.

The Kilgore bill is sitting in the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Hearings and action have been repeatedly urged by Pres. Murray and the entire CIO. Several Senators have promised action.

The way to get action is to ask for it. Write your two Senators now, tell them you don't want to go through what the Brewsters workers had to take, that you want protection for yourself and for the returning veterans in reconversion now and after the war.

Price Vote Record—I'm For You, But . . .

The record on price control is one of the clearest examples of the "I'm for you but . . ." technique.

Everybody was "for" price control and nobody was against it, but the majority of Congressmen voted for a series of amendments which, if they finally become law, can pretty well wreck the whole operation.

(As this special supplement of The CIO NEWS goes to press, the price control renewal bill has been passed by both House and Senate, with amendments. It now goes to a conference between the House and Senate and finally to the White House for signature or veto.)

Most of the many amendments proposed and passed looked plausible, on the surface. Such was the Dirksen (R., Ill.) amendment passed by the House that would open all OPA policies, orders and regulations to court review.

This means that every OPA order, for example (and there are thousands of them) would be subject to all the delays and red tape of court action. High-priced lawyers for big firms could tie up price control enforcement in knots and keep it

The "little fellow" that so many Congressmen weep for would not be benefitted, since high-priced attornies are not available to him. The consumer, and especially those who buy from chain stores, would take it in the neck.

The decisive amendment passed by the Senate was the Bankhead (polltaxer, Ala.) plan to break price ceilings on cotton textiles. This scheme would raise the price of work clothes, women's house dresses and kids' clothes by 20 per cent and more, all to the benefit of the cotton textile manufacturer.

The cotton farmer, for whom Sen. Bankhead and other polltaxers and reactionary Republicans bleed so profusely, gets nothing out of the amendment by way of higher prices for his product. It all goes to the manufacturer, already making nine times his pre-war profits.

Another House amendment would wreck rent control by allowing profit-swollen landlords and real estate sharks to jack up rents whenever they felt a "hardship" coming on in terms of higher costs or taxes.

This scheme would simply wipe out rent control. Some 15 million renting units are registered with OPA. Few landlords keep accurate or honest books. Disputing their claims of increased costs or "hardships" would be simply impossible.

Both House and Senate passed an amendment making "ignorance" of a price control order an excuse for violating it. No other law permits ignorance as an excuse for a violation. The possibilities of chiseling are boundless.

The Senate passed the Taft (R., O.) amendment cutting off subsidies after June, 1945. Subsidies have been successfully used to hold back food prices and have saved consumers $12 for every $1 spent, while giving farmers a fair break on their production costs.

Price control affects not only our own pocketbooks and living standards, but the taxes we and our children and the returning veterans have to pay now and far into the future.

Wrecking price control by amendments, as both House and Senate have tried to do, adds enormously to the cost of the war and to the burdens laid on us now and on future generations.

All the amendments proposed and passed aim at increasing the war-swollen profits of the food monopoly, the landlords and the manufacturers. CIO, under Philip Murray's leadership, opposed them all, urged simple renewal of the Price Control Act without change.

A majority of Representatives and Senators thought otherwise, preferring profits to the welfare of their voters and of their country.

How Congress Voted

Senate Record

	(1) Soldiers Vote	(2) Taxes	(3) Polltax Repeal	(4) Smith-Connally Act	(5) Subsidies	(6) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation	(7) Price Control
ALABAMA*							
Bankhead, John (D)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Hill, Lister (D)	—	+	—	—	—	+	—
ARIZONA							
Hayden, Carl (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	0
McFarland, Ernest (D)	+	—	—	+	+	+	—
ARKANSAS*							
Caraway, Hattie W. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
McClellan, John L. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA							
Downey, Sheridan (D)	+	0	+	+	+	0	+
Johnson, Hiram W. (R)	P—	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO							
Johnson, Edwin C. (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Millikin, Eugene (R)	—	—	—	—	0	0	—
CONNECTICUT							
Danaher, John (R)	+	—	+	0	+	+	+
Maloney, Francis (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
DELAWARE							
Buck, C. Douglas (R)	—	—	—	—	0	+	0
Tunnell, James (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FLORIDA							
Andrews, Charles (D)	+	—	0	—	—	+	0
Pepper, Claude (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	0
GEORGIA*							
George, Walter F. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Russell, Richard (D)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
IDAHO							
Clark, D. Worth (D)	+	—	0	P+	—	—	0
Thomas, John (R)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
ILLINOIS							
Brooks, C. Wayland (R)	—	—	+	—	0	0	0
Lucas, Scott (D)	+	—	+	0	+	+	+
INDIANA							
Jackson, Samuel (D)	+	—	+		0	+	+
Willis, Raymond (R)	—	—	0	—	0	—	—
IOWA							
Gillette, Guy (D)	0	—	—	0	—	—	—
Wilson, George (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	+
KANSAS							
Capper, Arthur (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Reed, Clyde (R)	—	0	+	—	—	0	—
KENTUCKY							
Barkley, Alben (D)	+	—	+	0	+	+	+
Chandler, Albert (D)	+	—	—	P—	P+	+	—
LOUISIANA							
Ellender, Allen (D)	+	0	—	0	+	+	+
Overton, John (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAINE							
Brewster, Ralph (R)	—	—	—	—	0	+	+
White, Wallace (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
MARYLAND							
Radcliffe, George (D)	+	—	—	—	0	+	+
Tydings, Millard (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	0
MASSACHUSETTS							
Weeks, Sinclair (R)		—	+			+	—
Walsh, David (D)	+	—	+	+	+	0	+
MICHIGAN							
Ferguson, Homer (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Vandenberg, Arthur (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
MINNESOTA							
Ball, Joseph (R)	—	—	+	+	0	+	+
Shipstead, Henrik (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
MISSISSIPPI*							
Bilbo, Theodore (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Eastland, James (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
MISSOURI							
Clark, Bennett C. (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—
Truman, Harry S. (D)	+	—	0	+	+	0	+
MONTANA							
Murray, James (D)	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
Wheeler, Burton (D)	0	—	—	+	—	—	+
NEBRASKA							
Butler, Hugh (R)	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
Wherry, Kenneth (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
NEVADA							
McCarran, Pat (D)	0	—	—	+	P+	0	0
Scrugham, James (D)	0	—	0	+	P—	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Bridges, Styles (R)	P—	—	—	—	0	+	+
Tobey, Charles (R)	+	—	0	—	0	+	+
NEW JERSEY							
Hawkes, Albert (R)	—	—	—	—	P—	0	—
Walsh, Arthur (D)	+	—	—		+	+	+
NEW MEXICO							
Chavez, Dennis (D)	+	—	—	—	—	0	+
Hatch, Carl (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
NEW YORK							
Mead, James (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wagner, Robert (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA							
Bailey, Josiah W. (D)	—	—	—	0	—	+	0
Reynolds, Robert (D)	—	—	0	—	P—	—	0
NORTH DAKOTA							
Langer, William (R)	+	+	+	+	P+	0	0
Nye, Gerald (R)	—	—	—	+	—	+	0
OHIO							
Burton, Harold (R)	+	—	+	P—	—	+	+
Taft, Robert (R)	—	—	+	—	P—	+	—
OKLAHOMA							
Thomas, Elmer (D)	+	0	0	—	—	+	—
Moore, E. H. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OREGON							
Holman, Rufus (R)	—	—	0	—	—	+	—
Cordon, Guy (R)			+				+
PENNSYLVANIA							
Davis, James (R)	+	—	+	+	P+	+	+
Guffey, Joseph (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RHODE ISLAND							
Gerry, Peter (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	+
Green, Theodore (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
SOUTH CAROLINA*							
Maybank, Burnet (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Smith, Ellison (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	P—
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Bushfield, Harlan (R)	—	—	—	0	—	—	—
Gurney, Chan (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TENNESSEE*							
McKellar, Kenneth (D)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Stewart, Tom (D)	+	0	—	—	—	+	—
TEXAS*							
Connally, Tom (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UTAH							
Murdock, Abe (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thomas, Elbert (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
VERMONT							
Aiken, George (R)	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Austin, Warren (R)	+	—	0	0	—	+	—
VIRGINIA*							
Byrd, Harry (D)	—	—	—	—	—	0	P+
Glass, Carter (D)	0	0	0	P—	0	+	0
WASHINGTON							
Bone, Homer (D)	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
Walgren, Mon (D)	+	+	0	P+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA							
Kilgore, Harley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Revercomb, C. (R)	—	—	+	—	0	0	0
WISCONSIN							
LaFollette, Jr., Robert (Prog.)	+	—	+	+	—	+	+
Wiley, Alexander (R)	+	—	+	—	—	+	—
WYOMING							
O'Mahoney, Joseph (D)	P+	0	—	—	0	+	0
Robertson, E. V. (R)	P—	0	—	—	P—	0	—

This is the key to the voting record given on these two pages. It explains briefly what the issues were on which the Congressmen and Senators voted.

* * *

• **1. SOLDIERS' VOTE.** The **House** vote was taken Feb. 3, 1944, on a motion to lay aside the Rankin (polltaxer, Miss.) bill which robbed the soldier of the vote by surrounding it with endless "states' rights" red tape, and to take up the Worley (D., Tex.) bill that would have provided a simple, uniform Federal ballot that could be easily distributed, filled out and returned. The Rankin bill was passed 224 to 168.

The **Senate** vote was taken Feb. 8, 1944, on basically the same "states' rights" bill sponsored in the House by Rankin and in the Senate by Eastland (Miss.). It was passed by 46 to 40.

* * *

• **2. TAXES.** The **House** voted Feb. 25, 1944, to over-ride FDR's veto of the wholly inadequate 1944 tax bill which FDR described as "relief, not for the needy but for the greedy." FDR and CIO had asked for $10 billion in taxes based on ability to pay. Congress after months of delay passed a tax bill for only $2 billion, laid mostly on those with low incomes and intended to pave the way for a sales tax next year. The **House** vote to over-ride the veto was 299 to 95.

The **Senate** voted to over-ride FDR's veto the same day, by 72 to 14.

* * *

• **3. POLLTAX REPEAL.** In its second vote in two years, the **House** voted May 25, 1943 to pass HR 7 which would repeal the polltax that robs 10,000,000 white and Negro Americans of the right to vote. The bill was passed by 265 to 110.

The **Senate** vote on polltax repeal was not taken until May 15, 1944. Even then, the vote was not taken on the merits of repeal, but on "cloture" (motion cessful, would have ended the p the repeal bill. The cloture moti

* *

• **4. SMITH-CONNALLY A** June 25, 1943, to over-ride FDR' Connally bill, which actually pr turbances by making strikes le strikes, fought the bill. Import has found the law doesn't work it. The veto was over-ridden by

The **Senate** vote to over-ri same day, within a few hours o ridden by 56 to 25.

What The Sym

This is what the symb mean:

** Means Polltax State.*

Plus (+) means a vote win-the-war program.

Minus (—) means a v nation's win-the-war progra

Zero (0) means the Re absent or did not vote.

P+ or P— mean, resp position and paired against wishes to vote for a bill will against a Congressman who

When the voting record Senator is blank, it means t Congress at the time the vo

House Record

	(1) Soldiers Vote	(2) Taxes	(3) Polltax-Repeal	(4) Smith-Connally Act	(5) Subsidies	(6) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation	(7) Price Control
ALABAMA*							
Andrews (D)							—
Boykin (D)	—	P—	—	—	0	0	—
Grant (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Hobbs (D)	P—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Jarman (D)	0	—	—	P—	—	+	+
Manasco (D)	—	0	—	—	—	+	—
Newsome (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Sparkman (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	+
Starnes (D)	—	0	—	—	—	+	—
ARIZONA							
Harless (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	0
Murdock (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
ARKANSAS*							
Cravens (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulbright (D)	+	0	—	—	—	+	0
Gathings (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Harris, Oren (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Hays (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
Mills (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	0
Norrell (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
CALIFORNIA							
Anderson (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	—
Carter, John L. (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	—
Costello (D)	+	—	+	P—	+	+	—
Elliott (D)	+	—	0	—	+	+	—
Engle (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	—
Ford (D)	+	—	+	0	+	+	0
Gearhart (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Hinshaw (R)	—	—	0	—	—	+	—
Holifield (D)	+	P+	+	0	+	+	+
Izac (D)	+	+	+	—	0	+	+
Johnson, Leroy (R)	—	—	—	—	0	+	—
Johnson, Ward (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
King (D)	+	—	+	0	+	+	+
Lea (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Outland (D)	+	—	0	—	+	+	+
Phillips (R)	—	—	—	P—	—	+	—
Poulson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Rogers, Will, Jr. (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Rolph (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Sheppard (D)	+	—	0	—	+	+	+
Tolan (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Voorhis (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Welch (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
COLORADO							
Chenoweth (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Gillespie (R)							

	(1) Soldiers Vote	(2) Taxes
Hill (R)	—	—
Rockwell (R)	—	—
CONNEC		
Compton (R)	+	—
Luce (R)	0	—
McWilliams (R)	—	—
Miller, William J. (R)	+	—
Monkiewicz (R)	—	—
Talbot (R)	—	—
DELAW		
Willey (R)	—	—
FLORI		
Cannon, Pat (D)	+	0
Green (D)	+	—
Hendricks (D)	+	—
Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	+	—
Price (D)	+	—
Sikes (D)	+	—
GEORG		
Brown (D)	—	—
Camp (D)	—	—
Cox (D)	0	—
Gibson (D)	—	—
Pace (D)	—	—
Peterson, Hugh (D)	P—	—
Ramspeck (D)	—	0
Tarver (D)	—	+
Vinson (D)	—	—
Whelchel (D)	—	—
IDAH		
Dworshak (R)	—	—
White (D)	—	—
ILLINO		
Allen (R)	—	—
Arends (R)	—	—
Bishop (R)	—	—
Busbey (R)	—	—
Chiperfield (R)	—	—
Church (R)	—	—
Dawson (D)	+	+
Day (R)	—	—
Dewey (R)	—	—
Dirksen (R)	—	P—
Gordon (D)	+	+
Gorski (D)	+	+
Heidinger (R)	—	—
Howell (R)	—	—
Johnson, Arton J. (R)	—	—
Johnson, Calvin D. (R)	—	—
Mason (R)	—	P—
O'Brien (D)	+	+
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	+	+
Rowan (D)	+	+
Sabath (D)	+	+
Simpson, Sid (R)	—	—
Sumner (R)	—	—
Vursell (R)	—	—
INDIA		
Gillie (R)	—	—
Grant (R)	—	—
Halleck (R)	—	—
Harness (R)	—	—
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	—	—
LaFollette (R)	—	—
Landis (R)	—	—
Ludlow (D)	—	—
Madden (D)	—	—
Springer (R)	—	—
Wilson (R)	—	—
IOWA		
Cunningham (R)	—	—
Gilchrist (R)	—	—
Gwynne (R)	—	—
Hoeven (R)	—	—
Jensen (R)	—	—
LeCompte (R)	—	—
Martin, T. E. (R)	—	—
Talle (R)	—	—
KANSA		
Carlson (R)	—	—
Hope (R)	—	—
Lambertson (R)	—	—

l On Seven Vital Issues

re" (motion to end debate) which, if suc-
nded the polltaxers' filibuster and passed
oture motion was lost 36 to 44.

* * *

NALLY ACT. The House vote was taken
-ride FDR's veto of the anti-union Smith-
actually promotes wartime industrial dis-
strikes legal. CIO, opposed to wartime
ll. Important sections of industry, which
esn't work, have joined CIO in condemning
-ridden by 224 to 108.
to over-ride FDR's veto was taken the
ew hours of the veto. The veto was over-

e Symbols Mean

the symbols on the voting records
State.
ans a vote for labor and the nation's
am.
neans a vote against labor and the
ar program.
ns the Representative or Senator was
vote.
nean, respectively, paired for labor's
d against it. A Congressman who
a bill will sometimes "pair" his vote
sman who wishes to vote against it,
ing record for a Representative or
it means that he or she was not in
me the vote was taken.

• **5. FOOD SUBSIDIES.** The **House** voted Feb. 18, 1944, to uphold FDR's veto of a bill that would have barred use of subsidies to farmers to assure them a fair break on prices while cutting down food costs to consumers. The subsidy system, used also for copper and other war materials as well as food, saves the public up to $12 for every $1 spent, helps prevent inflation. The veto was upheld by 226 to 151.

The **Senate** voted Feb. 11, 1944, to bar subsidies by 42 to 28. This vote was for the bill that FDR vetoed. Since the veto was upheld in the **House**, the bill did not become law.

* * *

• **6. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.** Concealed under this long title is a simple plan for the U. S. to take part with others of the United Nations in helping countries ravaged by the Axis. The **House** vote of 338 to 54, taken Jan. 25, 1944, is a fair test of isolationism against cooperation in the war and in the peace. This vote simply authorized U. S. participation in the project, which helps us as it helps others.

The **Senate** vote of 47 to 14 was taken Feb. 14, 1944, on the same issue.

* * *

• **7. PRICE CONTROL.** The decisive vote in the **House** was taken on the Dirksen (R., Ill.) amendment to throw all price regulations into endless court litigation, tying up price enforcement in legal red tape. The vote was taken June 14, 1944, and the amendment passed 206 to 181.

The decisive **Senate** vote was taken June 9, 1944, on the Bankhead (polltaxer, Ala.) amendment to take price ceilings off cotton textiles, thereby raising prices of work clothes, women's house dresses, kids' clothes by 20 per cent and up, and opening door to destruction of all price ceilings. The amendment passed June 9 by 39 to 35.

	(1) Soldiers Vote	(2) Taxes	(3) Polltax Repeal	(4) Smith-Connally Act	(5) Subsidies	(6) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation	(7) Price Control
Whitten (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	0
Whittington (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	+
Winstead (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
MISSOURI							
Arnold (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	0
Bell (D)	0	−	+	0	0	+	0
Bennett (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cannon, Clarence (D)	−	−	0	0	−	+	−
Cochran (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cole, William C.	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Elmer (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Miller, Louis E. (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Ploeser (R)	−	−	+	−	−	0	−
Schwabe (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Short (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Slaughter (D)	−	P	−	−	+	+	−
Zimmerman (D)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
MONTANA							
Mansfield, Mike (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O'Connor (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
NEBRASKA							
Buffett (R)	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Curtis (R)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Miller, A. L. (R)	−	−	0	−	−	+	−
Stefan (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
NEVADA							
Sullivan (D)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Merrow (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	0
Stearns (R)	+	−	0	−	−	+	0
NEW JERSEY							
Auchincloss (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	+
Canfield (R)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Eaton (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Hart (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hartley (R)	+	−	+	P	−	+	+
Kean (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
McLean (R)	−	−	0	0	−	+	−
Norton (D)	P +	+	+	+	+	0	+
Powers (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Sundstrom (R)	−	−	+	P	−	+	−
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	−	−	+	P	−	+	−
Towe (R)	−	−	+	0	+	+	+
Wene (D)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Wolverton (R)	+	−	+	P	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson, C. B. (D)	+	−	−	−	+	+	+
Fernandez (D)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
NEW YORK							
Andrews (R)	P +	−	+	−	+	+	+
Baldwin (R)	+	−	+	P	+	+	+
Barry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bloom (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Buckley (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Burchill (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Butler (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Byrne (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Capozzoli (D)	+	+	+	P	+	+	+
Celler (D)	+	P	+	+	+	+	+
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Delaney (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Dickstein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Douglas (R)	+	P	+	−	+	+	+
Fay (D)	+	P	+	+	+	+	+
Fish (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Fitzpatrick (D)	P +	+	+	P	+	+	+
Fuller (R)	P	0	+	−	−	+	−
Gamble (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Hall, Edwin (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Hall, Leonard (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Hancock (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Heffernan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kearney (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Kennedy (D)	+	+	+	P	+	+	+
Keogh (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kilburn (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Klein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LeFevre (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Lynch (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marcantonio (ALP)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Merritt (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mruk (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
O'Brien (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
O'Toole (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pfeifer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Somers (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Starley (R)	+	−	+	P	−	+	−
Taber (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Taylor (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Torrens (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wadsworth (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
NORTH CAROLINA							
Barden (D)	+	−	−	P	−	+	−
Bonner (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Bulwinkle (D)	+	−	−	0	−	+	−
Burgin (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Clark (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Cooley (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Doughton (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Durham (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Folger (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Kerr (D)	+	P	−	−	−	+	−
Morrison (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
Weaver (D)	+	−	−	−	−	+	−
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	0
Lemke (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	0
OHIO							
Bender (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Bolton (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Brehm (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Brown (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Carson (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Clevenger (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Crosser (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Elston (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Feighan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Griffiths (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Hess (R)	P	−	+	−	+	+	+
Jeffrey (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Jenkins (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Jones (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Kirwin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lewis (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
McCowen (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
McGregor (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Ramey (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+
Rowe (R)	+	−	+	−	+	+	+

	(1) Soldiers Vote	(2) Taxes	(3) Polltax Repeal	(4) Smith-Connally Act	(5) Subsidies	(6) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation	(7) Price Control
Rees (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Scrivner (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Winter (R)	P −	−	+	−	0	0	−
KENTUCKY							
Bates (D)	+	+	−	+	+	+	+
Carrier (R)	+	−	−	−	+	−	−
Chapman (D)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+
Gregory (D)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+
May (D)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+
O'Neal (D)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+
Robsion (R)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+
Spence (D)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+
Vincent (D)	+	+	−	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA							
Allen (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Brooks (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Domengeaux (D)	−	0	−	−	−	+	−
Hebert (D)	0	−	−	0	−	+	−
Larcade (D)	−	−	−	P +	−	+	−
Maloney (D)	−	−	−	P −	−	+	−
McKenzie (D)	−	−	−	P −	−	+	−
Morrison (D)	P +	P +	−	P −	−	+	−
MAINE							
Fellows (R)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Hale (R)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Smith, Margaret C. (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	+
MARYLAND							
Baldwin (D)	P +	0	−	−	−	+	+
Beall (R)	−	−	−	0	−	+	−
D'Alesandro (D)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Ellison (R)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Sasscer (D)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Ward (D)	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS							
Bates (R)	−	−	+	0	−	+	+
Clason (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Curley (D)	−	0	+	+	+	+	+
Gifford (R)	P −	0	+	−	−	+	−
Goodwin (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Herter (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	−	0	+	−	−	+	−
Lane (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
McCormack (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Philbin (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Rogers, Edith N. (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Treadway (R)	−	−	+	P −	−	+	−
Wigglesworth (R)	−	−	0	−	−	+	−
MICHIGAN							
Bennett (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Blackney (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Bradley (R)	−	−	+	P	−	+	−
Crawford (R)	P −	−	+	−	−	+	−
Dingell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dondero (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Engel (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Hoffman (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Jonkman (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Lesinski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michener (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
O'Brien (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rabaut (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sadowski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shafer (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Wolcott (R)	P −	−	+	−	−	+	−
Woodruff (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
MINNESOTA							
Andersen, H. Carl (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Andresen, August H. (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Gale (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Hagen (F-L)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Judd (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Knutson (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Maas (R)	P −	−	+	−	−	+	−
O'Hara (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
Pittenger (R)	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
MISSISSIPPI							
Abernethy (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Colmer (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
McGehee (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
Rankin (D)	−	−	−	−	−	+	−

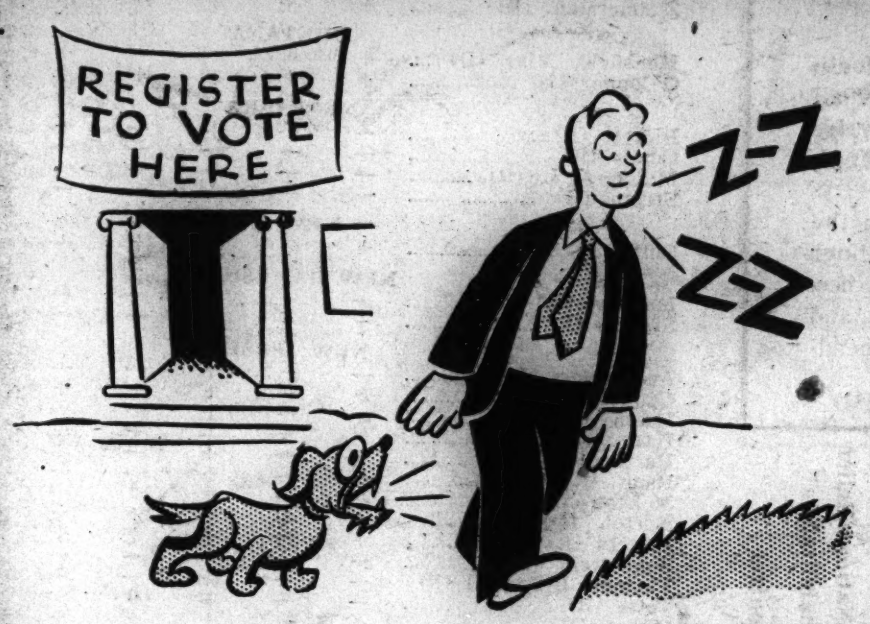
(Continued on Page 11)

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS A

MAN WHO WENT TO SLEEP . . .

. . . and before he went to sleep he forgot to look up his Congressman's record on a lot of important issues . . .

2



. . . and he also forgot to get together with his friends and neighbors . . . and worse, he forgot to register to vote . . .

3

While he was asleep (and other people were doing what he forgot to do) he had a dream . . .

4

In this dream he was being chased by reactionary politicians

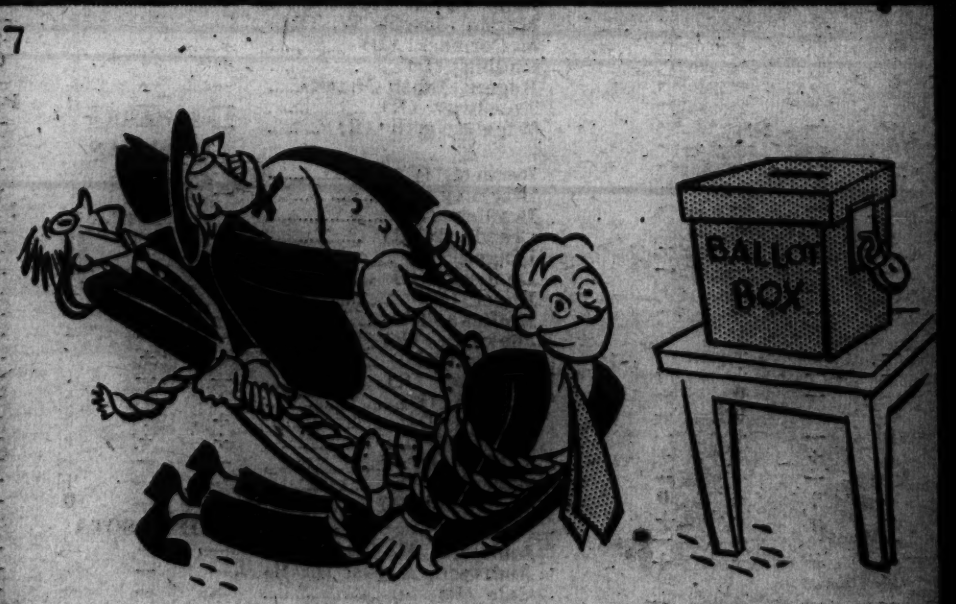
5

. . . doing things like wrecking price control (which gave him the nightmare of inflation) . .

6

. . . wrecking the Wagner Act and threatening to take his union away from him . . .

7



. . . or like restricting his right to vote more and more and keeping the polltax forever . . .

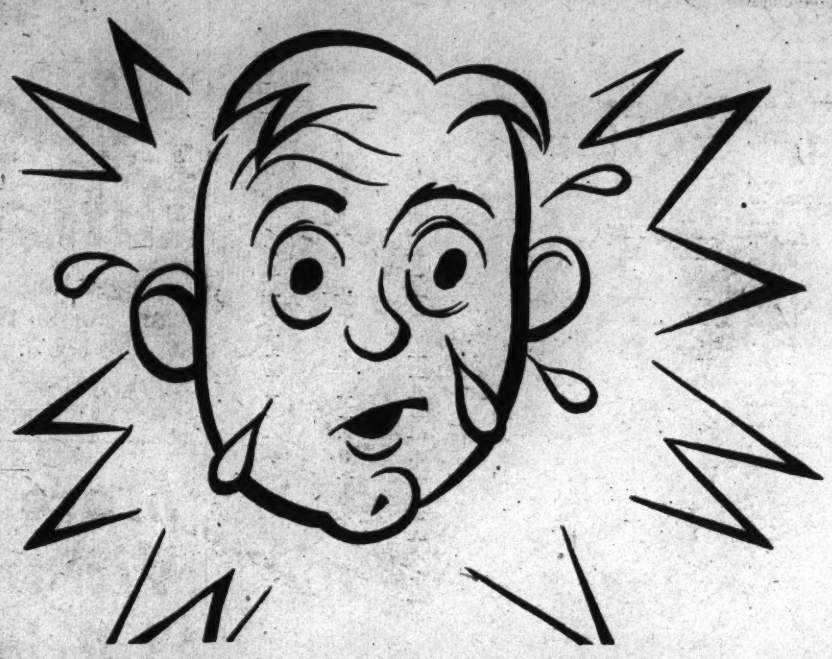
. . . and like passing a forced labor bill that tied up him and war production both . . .

. . . or like tying up U. S. war agencies and plans (especially Reconversion) in knots of confusion and futility . . .

10

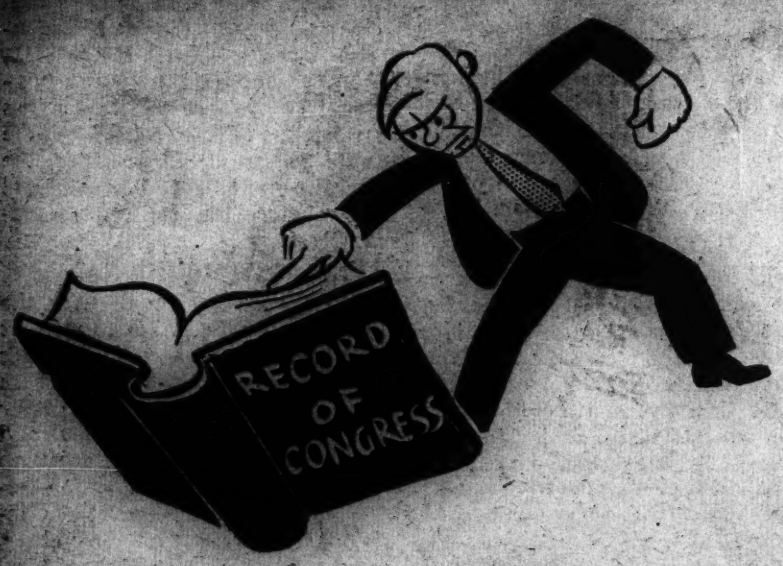
. . . and FINALLY getting him to the point where it seemed he couldn't do anything right . . .

11



. . . then he woke up POP! from his nightmare the way you do just before you go over that cliff . . .

12



. . . and he rushed out thankful it was only a dream and he looked up the record of Congress on all important issues . . .

13

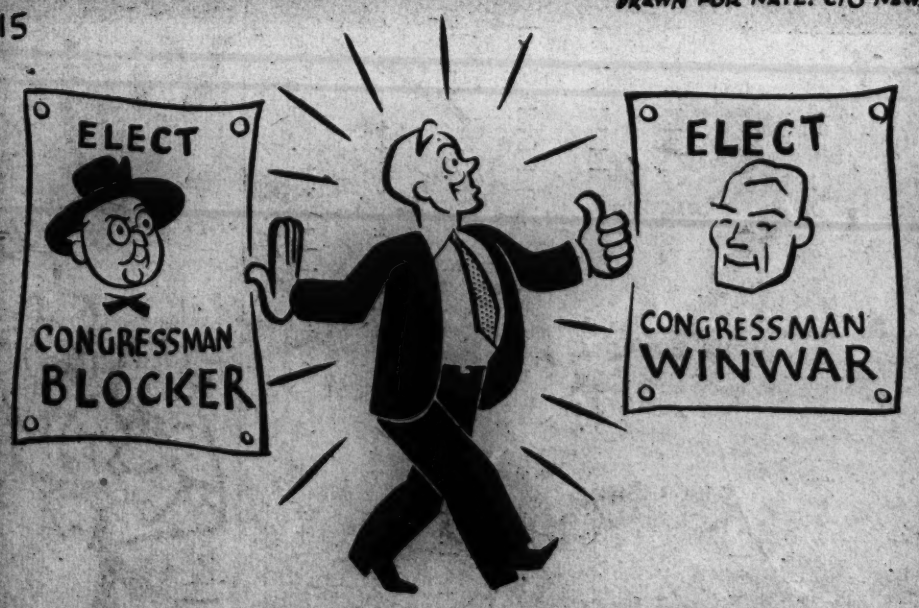
. . . AND he registered to vote . . .

DRAWN FOR NATL. CIO NEWS

14

. . . and got together with his neighbor in POLITICAL ACTION . . .

15

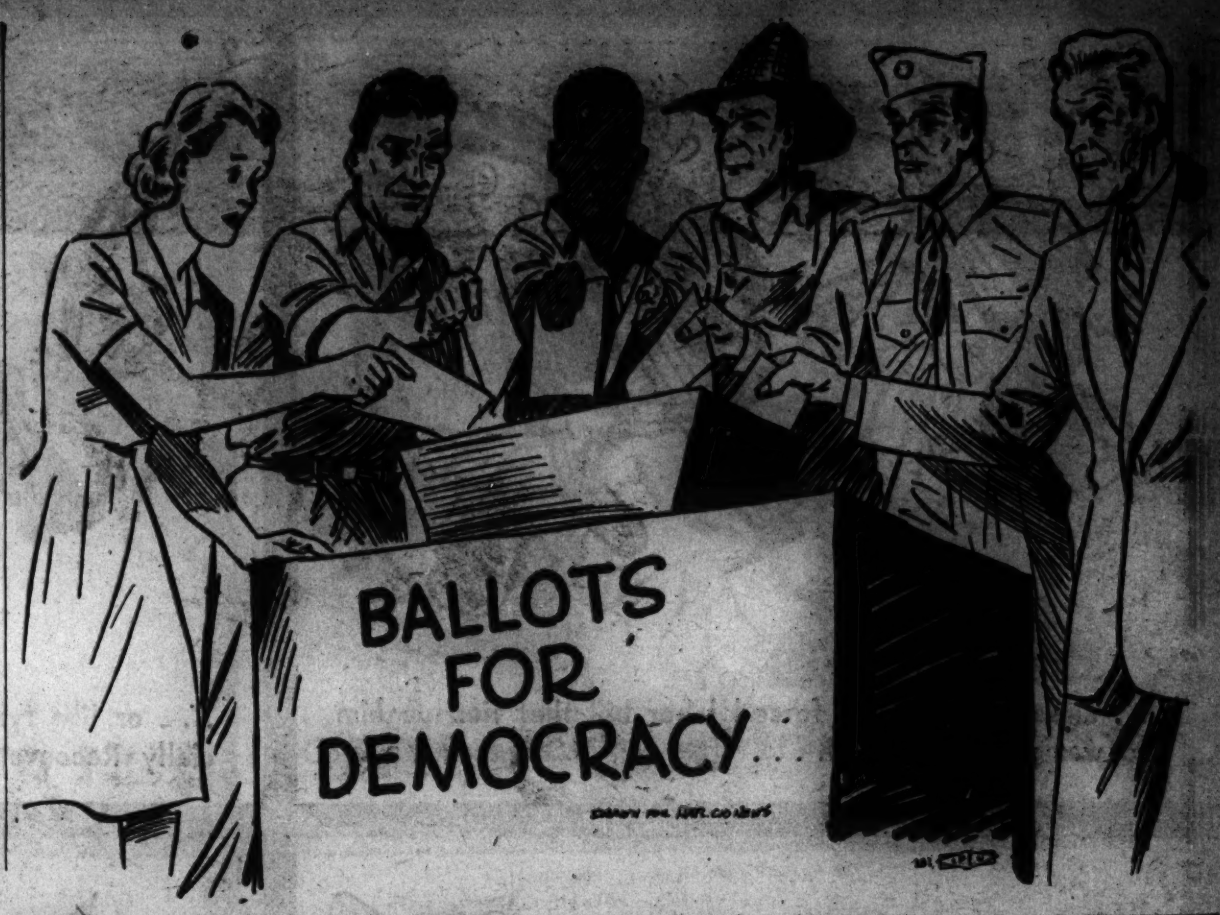


. . . and was a WIDEAWAKE CITIZEN doing his duty as a voter to his country and to the servicemen who rely on him to help win the war and make a people's peace.

How Congress Voted

(Continued from Page E)

	Soldiers Vote (1)	Taxes (2)	Poll tax Repeal (3)	Smith-Connally Act (4)	Subsidies (5)	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (6)	Price Control (7)
Forand (DD)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Smith, Frederick (R)	—	—	0	—	—	+	—
Verys (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Weichel (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
OKLAHOMA							
Boren (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	0
Disney (D)	—	—	0	—	—	+	—
Johnson (D)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
Monroney (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Rizley (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Stewart (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	0
Stigler (D)							
Wickersham (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+
OREGON							
Angell (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+
Ellsworth (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Mott (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Stockman (R)	P—	—	+	—	—	+	—
PENNSYLVANIA							
Bradley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brumbaugh (R)	—	—	+	0	—	—	—
Eberharter (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fenton (R)	—	—	0	+	—	+	—
Furlong (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gallagher (R)	—	—	0	P+	—	+	0
Gavin (R)	—	—	+	P—	—	+	—
Gerlach (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Gillette (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Graham (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Gross (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Hoch (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kelley (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Kinzer (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Kunkel (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
McConnell (R)							
Miller, Thomas Byron (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—
Murphy (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Myers (D)	+	+	+	P+	+	+	+
Pracht (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Pratt (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Rodgers (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Scanlon (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scott (R)	—	—	+	P—	—	+	—
Sheridan (D)	0	—	0	P—	+	0	—
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Snyder (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tibbott (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Troutman (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—
Walter (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Weiss (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wolfenden (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Wright (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RHODE ISLAND							
Fogarty (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forand (D)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA*							
Bryson (D)	—	—	—	—	0	+	—
Fulmer (D)	0	0	—	—	0	+	—
Hare (D)	—	0	—	—	0	+	—
McMillan (D)	—	—	—	—	0	+	—
Richards (D)	0	—	—	—	+	+	0
Rivers (D)	—	—	—	0	+	+	—
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Case (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Mundt (R)	—	—	+	0	—	+	—
TENNESSEE*							
Cooper (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+
Courtney (D)	+	+	—	—	—	+	+
Davis (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+
Gore (D)	+	+	0	—	+	+	+
Jennings (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Kefauver (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
McCord (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	0
Murray (D)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Priest (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Reece (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
TEXAS*							
Beckworth (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
Dies (D)	—	—	0	—	+	+	0
Fisher (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Gossett (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Johnson, Luther (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	+	P+	—	—	+	+	+
Kilday (D)	+	0	0	—	—	+	—
Kleberg (D)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—
Lanham (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Mahon (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	0
Patman (D)	+	P+	—	—	+	+	0
Patton (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	—
Poage (D)	+	0	—	—	—	+	—
Russell (D)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Sumners (D)	+	P—	—	—	—	+	—
Thomas, Albert (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
Thomason (D)	+	—	+	P—	—	+	—
West (D)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Worley (D)	+	—	0	—	—	+	—
UTAH							
Granger (D)	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
Robinson (D)	P+	+	+	+	+	+	+
VERMONT							
Plumley (R)	—	—	0	0	—	+	0
VIRGINIA*							
Bland (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
Burch (D)	—	—	—	—	0	+	—
Drewry (D)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+
Flannagan (D)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Harris, Winder R. (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
Robertson (D)	+	—	—	—	—	+	+
Satterfield (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
Smith, Howard (D)	—	—	—	—	0	+	+
Woodrum (D)	+	—	—	—	—	0	+
WASHINGTON							
Coffee (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Holmes, Hal (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Horan (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Jackson (D)	P+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Magnuson (D)	P+	+	+	0	+	0	P+
Norman (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—
WEST VIRGINIA							
Ellis (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	0
Kee (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	P+
Randolph (D)	P+	—	+	—	+	+	+
Rohrbough (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Schiffler (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—
Smith, Joe L. (D)	+	—	+	+	0	+	+
WISCONSIN							
Dilweg (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hull (Prog)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Keefe (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
McMurray (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murray (R)	—	—	+	0	—	+	—
O'Konski (R)	—	—	+	—	+	+	+
Sauthoff (Prog)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
Smith, Lawrence (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Stevenson (R)	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Wasielewski (D)	P+	—	+	—	+	+	+



Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill = Better Security

A long stride toward the achievement of freedom from fear and freedom from want can be made if Congress passes the Social Security bill now before it. Sponsored by Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Murray (D., Mont.) and Rep. Dingell (D., Mich.), this bill would protect Americans from infancy through old age, through wider benefits than now exist under our present social security law.

The new social security bill increases government allotments for maternity care, child care, protection against sickness and disability, including hospitalization, and old age. It provides for unemployment benefits for veterans and discharged war workers and provides special help in finding new jobs.

WIDER PROTECTION

Under the present social security law, many millions of workers are left without protection, though they need it as much as anyone.

Under the proposed Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, these groups, including agricultural workers, domestic workers, workers in nonprofit outfits, and government workers (by agreement with their agencies), are taken aboard along with industral workers and others who today have protection.

EQUALIZES STANDARDS

One of the faults with the present social security act is the fact that standards of protection throughout the country are very uneven. Benefits vary greatly from State to State, and a uniform nation-wide standard is lacking.

The new bill proposed to lift all social security standards, equalizing those in places where benefits are too low. This is a major step toward real security in the whole country.

After months of stalling, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is still sitting in Congress. Urge action from your Representative and Senators. Urge them to demand hearings on the bill and to secure early passage.

More Labor Victories In 3 Primaries

Primaries in the States of Washington, Massachusetts and Michigan on July 12 chalked up smashing victories for pro-FDR candidates. Due in no small part to the political activity of organized labor, the following progressive candates won nominations:

In Washington: Hugh DeLacy, President of the Commonwealth Federation was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket; Sen. Mon C. Wallgren was nominated for Governor; Rep. Warren Magnuson won nomination for Senate.

In Massachusetts: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Rep. John W. McCormack won the Democratic nominations for Governor and Congressmen respectively, in overwhelming landside votes. John M. Bresnahan won nominations for both Secretary of State and for Congressman.

In Michigan: Anti-labor and anti-FDR men were snowed under in the Democratic primary which nominated Gerald K. O'Brien for the office of Wayne County Prosecutor and renominated Rep. George Sadowski and Sen. Stanley Nowak.

Hatch Bill Aims To Keep Unions Out of Politics

Not satisfied with the anti-labor Smith-Connally Act (which runs only for the duration and six months after) and which forbids unions from giving money to candidates for Congress and President, the Senate passed a stronger bill last February which makes this ban on unions permanent.

This new bill (S 1272), sponsored by Sen. Carl Hatch (D., N.M.), is designed to put a permanent gag on the political rights of workers. It was passed by the Senate as an amendment to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and is now before the House of Representatives.

BLOW AT DEMOCRACY

Like the Smith-Connally Act, the Hatch bill is an attempt to prevent organized workers from taking their part in politics along with their fellow-citizens from other walks of life. Corporations and wealthy families are allowed to give any amount of money in election campaigns through their individual officers and members, simply by sticking to the $5,000 limit per individual.

Hatch is also the author of another piece of legislation which whittles down the people's democratic rights. The Hatch Act, which has been in effect for several years, bars U.S. employees from taking part in any political activity.

Visit Your Congressmen!

Your Congressmen are now home during the Congressional recess. They left plenty of unfinished business behind them in Washington. So this is a real chance for every Local to visit its Representative and Senators to remind them of the job which their constituents expect them to do:

- To pass the Kilgore Reconversion bill;
- To improve veterans' legislation;
- To pass the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill for social security.

This issue of UCAPAWA News will help you to understand these issues, so that you can talk more convincingly about them to your Congressmen. Send a Committee to visit your Congressmen now!